

Gavia adamsi (Gray). Yellow-billed Loon. All but the deepest layers exposed in 1935 revealed bones of this loon—1 humerus, 3 coracoids, 3 metacarpals, 1 femur, 2 tarsometatarsi, 1 pair of mandibles, and 2 tibiotarsi. A skull was unearthed in the course of the 1936 operations.

Gavia arctica pacifica (Lawrence). Pacific Loon. The presence of osseous remains in all depths excavated indicates the regularity of occurrence of the Pacific Loon in Kodiak Island. In 1935 2 tibiotarsi, 3 tarsometatarsi, and 5 metacarpals were collected; in 1936, 1 skull, 1 femur, and 1 tarsometatarsus.

Gavia stellata (Pontoppidan). Red-throated Loon. A single tibiotarsus was collected in 1936; no bones referable to this species were gathered in 1935.

Colymbus grisegena holboelli (Reinhardt). Holboell's Grebe. Ten humeri and 9 tarsometatarsi, representing all age levels, were taken in 1935; 1 humerus was found in the 1936 collections.

Colymbus auritus Linnaeus. Horned Grebe. Two humeri, one from the deepest and one from the superficial layer, were unearthed in 1935.

Diomedea albatrus Pallas. Short-tailed Albatross. Numerous osseous parts were found at all levels in 1935—2 tibiotarsi, 1 synsacrum, 3 skulls, 1 humerus, 1 coracoid, 3 metacarpals, 8 tarsometatarsi; in 1936—1 skull, 1 synsacrum, 3 metacarpals, 2 tarsometatarsi, 1 femur, and 1 ulna.

Puffinus sp. Shearwater. The following bones, obviously those of shearwaters and probably referable to *Puffinus tenuirostris*, cannot be identified with certainty, due to lack of named comparative material. In 1935 all levels revealed a total of 14 humeri and 3 tarsometatarsi; in 1936, 2 skulls and 6 humeri were obtained.

Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi Cassin. Pacific Fulmar. A lone skull of this bird was collected in 1936.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pallas. Pelagic Cormorant. An abundantly represented species with all levels yielding quantities of bones. In 1935, over 200 tibiotarsi, more than 100 femurs, 66 tarsometatarsi, 165 humeri, and 28 synsacra were collected; in 1936, the material involved 1 skull, 25 humeri, 9 tibiotarsi, 2 synsacra, 1 ulna, 1 coracoid, 3 tarsometatarsi, and 5 femurs.

Cygnus columbianus (Ord). Whistling Swan. The 1935 diggings unearthed 4 fragmentary humeri and 1 synsacrum, all from the more superficial layers.

Cygnus buccinator Richardson. Trumpeter Swan. A synsacrum and 2 tarsometatarsi were found in the superficial levels and another tarsometatarsus in the intermediate depths in 1935; in 1936 a metacarpal and the head of a humerus were collected.

Philacte canagica (Sevastianoff). Emperor Goose. All age levels yielded a small number of bones of this goose in the 1935 diggings—1 tarsometatarsus, 1 femur, and 5 tibiotarsi; the 1936 operations netted 3 skulls and 3 tibiotarsi.

Anser albifrons (Scopoli). White-fronted Goose. Two tarsometatarsi, one superficial and one deep, were exhumed in 1935. This bird is still known from Kodiak Island solely on the basis of osseous remains.

Glaucionetta clangula americana (Bonaparte). Golden-eye. During the 1936 diggings, 9 humeri referable to this duck were found. The subspecific determination is based merely on the knowledge that *americana* has been found to be the subspecies of golden-eye found on the island.

Clangula hyemalis (Linnaeus). Old-squaw. The intermediate layers worked in 1935 yielded 9 humeri of this duck; the 1936 operations likewise turned up 9 humeri.

Histrionicus histrionicus (Linnaeus). Harlequin Duck. Eleven humeri, from all but the deepest deposits, were taken in 1935. They probably belong to the subspecies *pacificus* Brooks.

Polysticta stelleri (Pallas). Steller's Eider. In the 1935 diggings, 34 humeri, representing all age layers, were collected; 3 additional humeri were dug up in 1936.

Somateria v-nigra Gray. Pacific Eider. Hrdlicka obtained 1 skull, 5 humeri, and 7 tarsometatarsi in the superficial diggings in 1935; in 1936 he collected 3 skulls.

Somateria spectabilis (Linnaeus). King Eider. Large numbers of bones were found in all the layers excavated in 1935—73 coracoids, 36 tarsometatarsi, 122 humeri. In 1936 some 25 humeri and 3 tarsometatarsi were obtained.

Melanitta perspicillata (Linnaeus). Surf Scoter. In 1935 Hrdlicka collected 12 humeri, 8 from superficial deposits, 4 from intermediate depths; in 1936 he obtained 3 humeri.

Oidemia americana Swainson. American Scoter. Eight humeri, representing all depths, were collected in 1935; in 1936, in a collection much smaller in extent, no fewer than 25 humeri and 1 skull were unearthed.

Aquila chrysaetos canadensis (Linnaeus). Golden Eagle. A sternum from the superficial layers excavated in 1935 is the only record for this eagle from Kodiak Island. There is nothing surprising, however, in the occurrence of this species there, as it occurs on the neighboring mainland.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Linnaeus). Bald Eagle. The bald eagle is very common on Kodiak Island, and its bones were found in good numbers in all diggings during both years. In all, some 5 skulls, 4 pairs of mandibles, 23 humeri, 95 metacarpals, 2 pairs of clavicles, 2 radii, 7 ulnae, 9 sterna, 1 scapula, 18 coracoids, 12 synsacra, 14 femurs, 27 tibiotarsi, and 35 tarsometatarsi were collected.

Lagopus rupestris kelloggae Grinnell. Kellogg's Ptarmigan. A single humerus and a synsacrum taken in the superficial layers in 1935 represent this bird.

Haematopus bachmani Audubon. Black Oyster Catcher. In the superficial strata dug up in 1935, Hrdlicka found a humerus of this shore-bird.

Larus hyperboreus Gunnerus. Glaucous Gull. Six tarsometatarsi were found in the upper levels in 1935.

Larus glaucescens Naumann. Glaucous-winged Gull. All depths excavated in 1935 revealed osseous remains of this gull—1 skull, 6 tarsometatarsi, 9 coracoids, and 14 humeri; in 1936 another humerus was collected.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus Coues. Herring Gull. The herring gull is represented by bones from all age levels in the 1935 diggings—5 coracoids, 24 humeri, 12 tarsometatarsi; it is also represented by 3 humeri collected in 1936. The subspecific determination is a geographic inference.

Rissa tridactyla pollicaris Ridgway. Pacific Kittiwake. Twelve humeri from all depths in the 1935 diggings are referable to this gull.

Rissa brevirostris (Bruch). Red-legged Kittiwake. Two humeri from the superficial layers of the 1935 excavations appear to represent this species, and thereby constitute the first record for Kodiak Island and a noteworthy extension in range for the gull.

Uria sp. Murre. Undoubtedly both species of murre, *Uria aalge californica* and *Uria lomvia arra*, are represented, but it is not possible to distinguish them on the basis of osseous remains. All diggings yielded large quantities of murre bones—23 skulls, 13 coracoids, 3 sterna, 3 synsacra, and about 500 humeri.

Synthliboramphus antiquus (Gmelin). Ancient Murrelet. This species is represented by 3 humeri in the 1936 collection.

Cyclorhynchus psittacula (Pallas). Paroquet Auklet. Bones of this auklet were found sparingly in all the diggings of both years—25 humeri in all.

Aethia cristatella (Pallas). Crested Auklet. Seven humeri of this form were taken from the superficial and intermediate levels, both years.

Fratercula corniculata (Naumann). Horned Puffin. Considering the abundance of this bird on Kodiak Island, it is surprising that so few of its bones were found—2 humeri from the superficial levels of the 1935 diggings are the only bones collected.

Lunda cirrhata (Pallas). Tufted Puffin. Found in all but the deepest levels, both years. Altogether some 8 tarsometatarsi, 1 skull, and 1 humerus were unearthed.

Surnia ulula caparoch (Muller). American Hawk Owl. A skull found in the upper layers in 1935 represents this bird.

Pica pica hudsonia (Sabind). American Magpie. In the superficial levels excavated in 1935, Hrdlicka collected a skull, 1 humerus, and 1 tarsometatarsus of the magpie.

Corvus corax principalis Ridgway. Northern Raven. Commonly represented in all diggings both years. The following bones were collected: 10 skulls, 3 synsacra, 40 metacarpals, 35 humeri, and 25 tarsometatarsi.

Corvus brachyrhynchos caurinus Baird. Northwestern Crow. Found in all diggings but in much smaller quantities than the previous species—4 skulls and 7 humeri.

In the Aleutian Chain excavations were made in 1936 in four islands—Unalaska, Little Kiska, Atka, and Attu.

2. BIRD BONES FROM DUTCH HARBOR, UNALASKA

Gavia adamsi (Gray). Yellow-billed Loon. One skull, 2 tibiotarsi, 2 metacarpals, and 1 pair of mandibles represent this species.

Gavia arctica pacifica (Lawrence). Pacific Loon. A single metacarpal of this bird was collected.

Diomedea albatrus Pallas. Short-tailed Albatross. This albatross is well represented by many bones—4 humeri, 3 synsacra, 1 ulna, 4 pairs of maxillae, 1 tibiotarsus, 5 metacarpals, 9 tarsometatarsi, and 7 femurs.

Puffinus griseus (Gmelin). Sooty Shearwater. Some 18 humeri are referable to this bird.

Puffinus sp. Shearwater. The bones here included are probably to be referred to *P. tenuirostris*, but in the absence of comparative, named material, I cannot be certain.

Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi Cassin. Pacific Fulmar. Two skulls were collected.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pallas. Pelagic Cormorant. Represented by 16 humeri, 3 tibiotarsi, 7 femurs, and 3 tarsometatarsi.

Philacte canagica (Sevastianoff). Emperor Goose. Three humeri of the emperor goose were collected.

Nyroca valisineria (Wilson). Canvas-back. Five humeri are referable to this duck.

Glaucionetta clangula americana (Bonaparte). American Golden-eye. The subspecific determination of the single humerus collected is based on geography alone.

Clangula hyemalis (Linnaeus). Old-squaw. Of this duck 8 humeri were found.

Histrionicus histrionicus (Linnaeus). Harlequin Duck. Twelve humeri. Probably of the western subspecies, *pacificus*.

Somateria v-nigra Gray. Pacific Eider. A skull and 4 humeri represent this duck.

Somateria spectabilis (Linnaeus.) King Eider. More commonly represented than the preceding species—24 humeri and 2 skulls were found.

Melanitta deglandi (Bonaparte). White-winged Scoter. Of this species 13 humeri were collected.

Melanitta perspicillata (Linnaeus). Surf Scoter. A single humerus appears to be of this species.

Oidemia americana Swainson. American Scoter. One humerus.

Mergus merganser Linnaeus. Merganser. One humerus; probably of the American subspecies.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Linnaeus). Bald Eagle. Represented by 3 coracoids, 2 metacarpals, and 3 tibiotarsi. Curiously enough, 2 of the tibiotarsi had been broken and healed.

Lagopus sp. Ptarmigan. Two humeri of a ptarmigan, probably *L. rupestris*, were found.

Larus hyperboreus Gunnerus. Glaucous Gull. One femur of this gull was found.

Larus glaucescens Naumann. Glaucous-winged Gull. Of this species, 1 skull and 4 humeri were unearthed.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus Coues. Herring Gull. Six humeri.

Rissa brevirostris (Bruch). Red-legged Kittiwake. A single humerus appears to be of this species and constitutes an interesting geographical record.

Uria sp. Murres. Undoubtedly the 2 species *aalge* and *lomvia* are here mixed, but it is not possible to tell their bones apart. All in all, 148 humeri, 1 skull, and 3 tibiotarsi were found.

Cephus columba Pallas. Pigeon Guillemot. One humerus.

Synthliboramphus antiquus (Gmelin). Ancient Auklet. Four skulls appear to be referable to this species.

Aethia cristatella (Pallas). Crested Auklet. Five humeri.

Fratercula corniculata (Naumann). Horned Puffin. One humerus.

Lunda cirrhata (Pallas). Tufted Puffin. Two humeri.

Corvus corax principalis Ridgway. Northern Raven. Of this bird, 3 humeri and 3 metacarpals were dug up.

3. BIRD BONES FROM LITTLE KISKA

Gavia immer (Brunnich). Common Loon. One humerus, 1 metacarpal, 1 tibiotarsus.

Gavia adamsi (Gray). Yellow-billed Loon. One sternum, 1 humerus, 1 tibiotarsus.

Diomedea albatrus Pallas. Short-tailed Albatross. Four tarsometatarsi, 3 metacarpals, 13 fragments of synsacra, 3 fragments of sterna, 7 humeri (5 fragments only), 5 skulls, 15 pair of maxillae, 1 pair of mandibles, 1 pair of clavicles, 15 femurs, 1 tibiotarsus.

Puffinus griseus (Gmelin). Sooty Shearwater. Two humeri.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pallas. Pelagic Cormorant. Three tarsometatarsi, 62 humeri, 26 femurs, 6 skulls, 14 sterna, 12 synsacra, 1 coracoid, 8 tibiotarsi.

Cygnus columbianus (Ord). Whistling Swan. Two ulnae, 2 radii.

Branta nigricans (Lawrence). Black Brant. One skull, 2 sterna.

Philacte canagica (Sevastianoff). Emperor Goose. Forty-seven humeri, 1 ulna, 2 synsacra, 3 femurs, 4 metacarpals, 3 tarsometatarsi.

Anser albifrons (Scopoli). White-fronted Goose. Eleven humeri, 2 femurs.

Mareca americana (Gmelin). Baldpate. Three humeri.

Charitonetta albeola (Linnaeus). Buffle-head. One humerus.

Clangula hyemalis (Linnaeus). Old-squaw. One humerus.

Histrionicus histrionicus (Linnaeus). Harlequin Duck. Three humeri, 1 skull.

Polysticta stelleri (Pallas). Steller's Eider. Five humeri.

Somateria v-nigra Gray. Pacific Eider. Thirteen sterna, 8 skulls, 2 clavicles, 7 metacarpals, 3 coracoids, 1 ulna, 29 humeri, 2 synsacra, 1 tarsometatarsus, 2 tibiotarsi.

Somateria spectabilis (Linnaeus). King Eider. Three humeri, 1 femur, 3 metacarpals, 3 sterna, 1 synsacrum, 1 tibiotarsus.

Melanitta deglandi (Bonaparte). White-winged Scoter. Eight humeri, 1 skull.

Melanitta perspicillata (Linnaeus). Surf Scoter. One humerus.

Mergus serrator Linnaeus. Red-breasted Merganser. One skull.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Linnaeus). Bald Eagle. One humerus. 2 metacarpals.

Larus hyperboreus Gunnerus. Glaucous Gull. One skull, 1 femur.

Larus glaucescens Naumann. Glaucous-winged Gull. Eight humeri, 1 femur.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus Coues. Herring Gull. Four humeri, 1 skull.

Uria sp. Murres. Probably both species *aalge* and *lomvia* mixed together. One skull, 13 humeri, 1 femur, 4 sterna.

Cephus columba Pallas. Pigeon Guillemot. Two skulls, 8 humeri.

Brachyrhamphus marmoratus (Gmelin). Marbled Murrelet. One sternum.

Synthliboramphus antiquus (Gmelin). Ancient Murrelet. One humerus, 1 sternum.

Aethia cristatella (Pallas). Crested Auklet. Twenty-one humeri, 5 sterna.

Aethia pusilla (Pallas). Least Auklet. Three sterna.

Cerorhinca monocerata (Pallas). Rhinoceros Auklet. Three humeri.

Fratercula corniculata (Naumann). Horned Puffin. Twenty-nine humeri.

Lunda cirrhata (Pallas). Tufted Puffin. Twenty-one humeri, 4 sterna.

Nyctea nyctea (Linnaeus). Snowy Owl. One femur.

Corvus corax principalis Ridgway. Northern Raven. Eleven humeri, 3 metacarpals, 1 synsacrum.

4. BIRD BONES FROM ATKA ISLAND

Diomedea albatrus (Pallas). Short-tailed Albatross. One humerus.

Branta nigricans (Lawrence). Black Brant. One humerus.

Philacte canagica (Sevastianoff). Emperor Goose. One humerus.

Melanitta deglandi (Bonaparte). White-winged Scoter. One humerus.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus (Linnaeus). Bald Eagle. One synsacrum.

Larus glaucescens Naumann. Glaucous-winged Gull. One tibiotarsus.

Corvus corax principalis Ridgway. Northern Raven. Four humeri.

5. BIRD BONES FROM ATTU ISLAND

Diomedea albatrus Pallas. Short-tailed Albatross. Three skulls, 1 pair of maxillae, 2 synsacra, 3 tarsometatarsi, 2 metacarpals, 7 femurs.

Puffinus griseus (Gmelin). Sooty Shearwater. Five humeri.

Puffinus sp. Shearwater. Six humeri, probably *P. tenuirostris*.

Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi Cassin. Pacific Fulmar. One humerus.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus Pallas. Pelagic Cormorant. Four sterna, 3 synsacra, 4 skulls, 3 coracoids, 11 ulnae, 31 humeri, 1 tarsometatarsus, 26 femurs, and 16 tibiotarsi.

Branta nigricans (Lawrence). Black Brant. Four humeri.

Philacte canagica (Sevastianoff). Emperor Goose. One femur, 14 humeri.

Anser albifrons (Scopoli). White-fronted Goose. Two tarsometatarsi.

Somateria v-nigra Gray. Pacific Eider. One sternum, 4 skulls, 1 coracoid, 4 humeri.

Melanitta deglandi (Bonaparte.) White-winged Scoter. One humerus.

Larus hyperboreus Gunnerus. Glaucous Gull. Two skulls.

Larus glaucescens Naumann. Glaucous-winged Gull. Eleven humeri, 17 ulnae, 2 metacarpals.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus Coues. Herring Gull. Three humeri.

Larus canus brachyrhynchus Richardson. Short-billed Gull. Two humeri.

Uria sp. Murres. Four humeri, 1 skull.

Cephus columba Pallas. Pigeon Guillemot. Two humeri.

Corvus corax principalis Ridgway. Northern Raven. Two humeri, 1 tarsometatarsus, 2 ulnae, 1 skull.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*The genus Lysiognatha Ashmead.*¹ R. A. CUSHMAN, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by C. F. W. MUESEBECK.)

Many "rare" insects are rare only until something of their seasonal and environmental habits is discovered. Until the spring of 1933 *Lysiognatha* was a "rare" insect. In 1895² Ashmead described the genus and its type species, *comstockii*, from three specimens collected near Ithaca, N.Y., in 1872 by H. H. Smith. No other specimens had been recorded, and so far as I know only one other, a specimen without abdomen taken in Colorado by C. F. Baker and for many years reposing among unclassified material in the National Museum, had been collected.

¹ Received July 20, 1937.

² Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 3: 276. 1895.